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The barometer carried to the summits in the above observations was one made by Newman, under Captain Sabine's superintendence. Its capacity is  $\frac{1}{85}$ ; capillary action, +063; and neutral point, 29.122. It was filled *in vacuo*, and boiled. The one on the sea-shore was filled (not *in vacuo*), and boiled by myself, and is of the same dimensions with the other. Its neutral point is also the same; but it has an index error of +052. Both appeared quite perfect, and the whole column of the one on the mountains was exposed, excepting about three inches near the neck. Not a speck of residual air could be seen in it even with the help of a lens; it appeared like a polished steel-bar.

I cannot omit the present occasion of speaking with the highest commendation of the repeating reflecting circle with which I measured most of my angles. Sea-faring men seem generally to dislike this instrument, and complain of its weight; but, for my part, this is rather a recommendation of it to me—it enables me to observe with far more steadiness. A little practice is perhaps necessary to use it with facility; but it is such a gratification to be able to bring all the operations within the power of one observer, that I think no one, who has overcome the first difficulties, will object to any remaining inconvenience.

III.—*Account of the Island and Province of Chiloe.* Extracted from the Remark Book kept on board H. M. S. Pylades, by Captain Blanckley, R.N. MS. 1834.

THE island and province of Chiloe is the southernmost of those which compose the state of *Chili*, and extends from latitude 40° 48' S., where, on the continent, it joins with the province of Valdivia, to latitude 43° 50' S., where the dependencies of the island known by the name of the *Archipelago* of Chiloe terminate, and which comprise a number of islands extending from latitude 41° 48' S. to latitude 43° 50' S. These islands are to the eastward of Chiloe, and between it and the coast of Patagonia. Out of sixty-three islands so situated, thirty-six are inhabited, which are enumerated in the annexed table of the different divisions which compose the province. The length of the island of Chiloe from north to south is about 120 miles; its greatest width, which is about the centre, is about 60 miles. The whole island is mountainous and covered with wood, chiefly a bastard cedar, but so durable, that it is exported in great quantities to Peru and Chili, where it is used in building, being, from its hardness, not liable to rot, and well adapted for beams and rafters. It is also used in building vessels in the island. In the interior, to the south-west and southward of the lagoon or inlet of Cucao, is situated a large

freshwater lake, named the Lake of Campu ; and from the number of fresh-water rivulets that run into the sea from all parts of the coast, I make no doubt, that, were the island better known, many such lakes would be found ; but as yet the interior has never been penetrated beyond one league from the coast, excepting only to the lake of Campu. The country is so wooded and overgrown with underwood, that it would cost too much labour for the indolent and limited population to undertake such an expedition, unless a prospect of great gain were offered to them, as the line of coast and islands are even more than sufficient for the maintenance of the few inhabitants. The government (which is very poor) has no inducement to explore its interior ; and even the southern coast of the island is scarcely known. This is the reason why the southern islands of the Archipelago, as well as the island of Chiloë itself, from about 43° S. latitude, are denominated the end of Christendom ; and the natives are fully persuaded that part of the island is inhabited by cannibals. I offered a considerable reward while there, in hopes of persuading persons to explore this district for general information ; and the governor and his secretary (the latter a native of Sweden, and a scientific gentleman) used their influence to get my offer accepted, but without success.

The Lagoon of Cucao, on the western coast of the island, is in latitude 42° 55' S., and is upwards of seven leagues in length. It is surrounded by lofty mountains, and, during the day, from the time of sunrise until sunset, is totally inaccessible to vessels, on account of the violent gusts of wind which come down from between the hills from different quarters at the same time, and raise such a whirlwind as to tear up trees, and would certainly dismast or upset any vessel. This continues till the sun has set, when it subsides to a perfect calm till the following morning.

*Population and Divisions.*—The population of Chiloë, and the islands attached to it, is 43,832 souls. The table which I annex shows the number of inhabitants in each town and village. The island is divided into ten divisions, as follows:—St. Carlos (the capital), Carelmapo, Chacao, Calbuco, Dalcahue, Quenac, Quinchao, Castro, Lemuy, Chonchi, each of which has its respective court of justice and local governor. There are no subdivisions, except into parishes, which amount to ninety. For electing deputies for the Congress, the province and island are divided into three departmental divisions : the first comprising St. Carlos, Carelmapo, Chacao, and Calbuco ; the second Quinchao, Quenac, and Dalcahue ; the third Castro, Lemuy, and Chonchi. Thus three members represent the interests and opinions of the province in Congress. The Table, letter A, gives the correct state of the population, and of their respective ages and sexes, as formed in the year 1832 ; and it will be observed that the sexes,

as nearly as possible, equal each other in number. The small islands are relatively more densely peopled than Chiloë, although the soil is not so productive on them as on the main island; but the reason they are preferred is their not being encumbered by woods, the people being in general too indolent to clear the best land, so long as they can find a sufficiency of what is moderately good for their daily subsistence without much trouble. They are satisfied with little, and only care for the present. Money is only known to them by name; it is not in circulation. Since the supreme decree of January, 1826, which extinguished all animosity and feelings of superiority, such as formerly existed between the old Spaniards and present natives, by placing them on equality in all civil and public acts, the utmost cordiality has reigned among them.

*Military Force.*—The military force consists of militia (with the exception of one company of artillery, which is paid by, and belongs to, the State), and amounts, including infantry and cavalry, to 7459. All inhabitants between the ages of sixteen and fifty are enrolled in this militia, and obliged to serve in rotation, or when called on by the authorities. They are all supplied with arms and ammunition, and are occasionally mustered. Table B will show the number of troops provided by the different towns, &c., out of the number of militia stated;—244 are cavalry, and are not furnished by the island, but from Maulin, which is the only town belonging to the province on the continent. The remainder of the force is furnished by Chiloë and the islands.

*Roads.*—The principal road in Chiloë is from St. Carlos to Castro, which is the second capital, and situated to the S.E. This road winds along the sea-coast with a branch leading to Dalcahue, and is eighteen leagues long; it is called the road of Cayennuco. It is formed principally of broad planks and trunks of trees, the latter being used where there is an ascent. It was constructed and is kept in repair by the militia of the eight districts which partake, more or less, of the advantage of such a means of communication;—that is to say, a portion of the militia is employed in rotation from twelve to twenty days in each year, each battalion and company having a part of the work assigned them, for which no remuneration is allowed, by which means this beautiful road is kept in good repair with little effort, though the expense would otherwise amount to a considerable sum, 1000 men being thus employed annually. In the last repairs they commenced placing parapets on the sides of this wooden road, and they are now building small houses at each station of the different battalions which furnish their quota of labourers. Good water is to be had along the whole line of road, but nothing in the way of food, except what they carry in their havresacs. In a military

point of view, this road affords excellent places for ambuscades and defensive passes against a superior enemy.

The road from Carelmapo (on the main) to the province of Valdivia is much of the same kind as the one just mentioned, and is for twelve or fifteen leagues composed also of plank, &c. It is less guarded, however, by parapets, and is very inconvenient, especially during winter, being both excessively muddy and full of holes, the same attention not being paid to it as to the one on the island.

The road of Rodeo, along the sea shore from St. Carlos to Castro, deserves only the name of a path. It follows the direction of the Cayennuco road, but is more than twice its length; and being nearer the sea-side, it is only passable for travellers, in many parts, at low water. Only a small portion of it, also, is planked. Carts or carriages are not used in the island, or even the province. There is but one cart at St. Carlos drawn by oxen, and the roads would not admit, at present, of such vehicles.

*Harbours.*—Four harbours are acknowledged, by the captain of the port, in the island of Chiloë, viz.—St. Carlos, Chacao, Dalcahue, and Castro; in all of which vessels of any size may anchor with the greatest safety. In St. Carlos and Castro ships ride quite land-locked close to the shore in good holding-ground: the former is on the N.E. side of the island; the latter, as well as Dalcahue, on the S.W.; while Chacao lies to the N.W., a little to the eastward of the canal of that name, and is formed by the island and continent opposite to it. The navigation of these harbours is not dangerous, and but little knowledge is required to enter any of them. The distances by sea between the ports are as follows:—

From St. Carlos to Chacao . . .	22 Miles
St. Carlos to Dalcahue . . .	87 ”
St. Carlos to Castro . . .	119 ”
Chacao to Dalcahue . . .	75 ”
Chacao to Castro . . .	97 ”
Dalcahue to Castro . . .	32 ”

The port of St. Carlos is that which deserves most the attention of navigators and of maritime nations. The island of Chiloë has always been considered the key of the South American possessions, and this secure, beautiful, and capacious harbour ought to be its primary attraction. It is well known that all the harbours on the coasts of the Pacific are open to the N.W. winds, which, during the winter, rage with such fury, on the coasts of Chili and Peru, that it is dangerous for vessels to ride in those roadsteads during that season. The beach of Valparaiso in particular annually exhibits the sad consequences of holding on against a N.W. wind; and

when I was there the beach presented wrecks of large vessels thrown high and dry many fathoms above the then water-mark. H. M. S. Dublin had rode out one of these gales, but anticipating another, lost no time in weighing and running for Coquimbo, which latter port I should have excepted, as it is certainly a safe and secure harbour, though it has some disadvantages from which St. Carlos is exempt: the principal one being, that at Coquimbo there is but one narrow entrance, and should the wind blow direct in, no ship can sail. Vessels are thus often detained a week at a time—not to speak of the want of water. I have also at Coquimbo witnessed, when anchored not a quarter of a mile from the shore, such an unpleasant, short-breaking sea, that it would have been impossible to have got off stores or provisions without injury; while at St. Carlos, during two heavy gales of wind, the sea at our anchorage was scarcely ruffled, and we were never prevented communicating with the shore. It was during a gale from the N.W., indeed, which blew down many houses, that we completed our water at St. Carlos; and a ship or fleet of any size may equally ride there in the greatest security. The best anchorage is between Fort Barcacura and Sandy Point. This fort bears about E.N.E., true, from Fort Aguy; and between the two are some rocks just above water, called the Puercas, but with five fathoms close to them. Our anchorage was about a cable's length from the shore, at which distance, to and about the watering place (Sandy Point), there are from seven to fourteen fathoms at about the same distance from the shore that we anchored. One of the principal advantages, however, of St. Carlos is, that it has two entrances or outlets. Should a fleet or ship be anxious to put to sea during a strong N.W. or W.S.W. wind, both being such as will not admit of any vessels sailing by the western entrance (partly from the high sea that stretches across the bay, and partly from the strength with which the current sets to N.E., and towards Estero de Maulin, which I attribute to the bottom being uneven ground), in such case there is an easy and safe passage round the northern part of the island by the canal of Chacao, and so through the Archipelago to the eastward. The captain of the port, an Englishman, who has resided there seven years, assured me that it was the safer passage of the two, there being no dangers that are not above water, and even of these very few. He has thus taken many vessels out by this passage, although bound to the northward, during heavy N.W. gales, when it would have been madness to have attempted the other passage. Captain Williams is a captain in the navy of Chili, and, having been bred a sailor, understands his business well. Experience has also made him familiar with every rock, bay, and creek in the neighbourhood.

I would recommend ships bound to St. Carlos from the west-

ward to enter the Bay, if possible, early in the morning, and keep the island of Chiloë close aboard, after making it well to the southward of Point Guaban. The tides run so strong, that if you get out of soundings you may be drifted on the rocks or islands of Carelmapo, where there is no anchorage, or even landing for a boat; for such is the force of the tides, that in the calmest weather the sea breaks frightfully against them. Should the wind fall light, therefore (which it generally does towards the afternoon), and you find yourself drifting off the land to the eastward, no time should be lost in anchoring, as from thirteen fathoms you suddenly find no bottom. In rounding Cape Aguy, vessels should keep within a quarter of a mile of it in from nine to ten fathoms, and anchor under the fort of Barcacura, where, as before observed, they will be well sheltered from all winds, and close to the watering place. The ground on the town side is shoal and rocky. The small Admiralty plan is, however, generally correct, except that it does not sufficiently point out a reef lying between Cochinos and the highland above the town of St. Carlos, called Guihnien, near which it is dangerous for a boat to attempt to land, from a number of small pointed rocks just under water, which I named the Needles. Our bearings at anchor in  $7\frac{1}{2}$  fathoms were—centre of Cochinos N.E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  E., Point and Fort Aguy N.  $\frac{3}{4}$  E., Fort Barcacura N.W. b. N., Sandy Point W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  S. Beef, poultry, wood, and vegetables, are to be had for a trifle, and in abundance; fuel only costs the trouble of cutting, the doing which confers a favour on the proprietor of the soil; and it is close to the beach. It will perhaps be proper, however, to mention here, that money is not current in the island, but that necessaries are obtained by barter; the principal articles of which are indigo, tea, salt, and a mild sort of Cayenne pepper. Indigo is the chief object, as it is used for dyeing their cloths for making the South American cloaks, called ponchos, which are merely *squares* of cloth with a slit in the middle to admit the head, and thus allow the cloak to rest on the shoulders. They are made to perfection, and sent to all parts of the continent, from the island of Lemuy; they are generally manufactured from wool, and almost every cottage has its loom. The sheep are bred and kept solely for the sake of their coats, and nothing could induce the inhabitants to part with these animals or their lambs. It is needless to add that they never eat them.

The harbours and coast in general abound with all sorts of fish, and among others the finest oysters and other shell-fish. These constitute, indeed, the chief food of the lower orders, and are taken in a manner which I shall here mention, as it is a proof of their great abundance. At low-water mark the natives dig out a narrow trench in the sand with a circular basin at its extremity

on the land side. This they stake nearly all round with twigs laid close together, and as soon as the sea reaches its height and is about to recede, stakes are driven in the sand at the only part left open of the circle, which when left dry is found full of fine fish. I witnessed this 'operation about a mile from the town on the beach, and it produced as much fish as three men could carry away in baskets, the whole the produce of one tide. Tobacco is in great request, but as it is a monopoly of government, its price is too high for all classes to purchase, consequently on our arrival a few leaves of this plant were invaluable. Money when offered was rejected, from its value not being known; but for a pound of tobacco I actually purchased twelve fowls, three bags of potatoes, four dozen eggs, and half a boat load of oysters. Candles also were in great request. I had by me a private letter of credit; and as there were several respectable shopkeepers at St. Carlos, among whom was an Englishman, I was anxious to get a bill cashed upon Valparaiso for about 400 dollars, to enable me to purchase a few refreshments for the ship's company, which their good conduct during the severe cold and tempestuous weather we had previously experienced merited; but although the governor gave orders that all the dollars in the town should be collected for me, at a great loss and under his responsibility, we could not muster above 220. I therefore allowed each man to take up a pound of tobacco; and in a few hours every one was eating his poultry, vegetables, and the finest fruit; and as scurvy was, I feared, beginning to show itself, I had reason to rejoice at seeing our men enjoying themselves with all the dainties they could desire.

The port of St. Carlos is surrounded by fortifications, more or less deteriorated; but some are serviceable, and all at a trifling expense might be made efficient. The principal one is Fort Aguy. The defence of the port, and it may be said of the archipelago in general, ought, however, to be confided chiefly to gun-boats and small vessels, well equipped. These, with a little foresight and the assistance of a few European articles, might easily be constructed at a small expense in the island. The number of small coasting-vessels or boats which carry on the traffic among the islands and its coast amounts to 1490.

*Climate.*—As to the temperature and climate of the province of Chiloë, nothing certain can be said, from our limited stay in it; but from the statement of those who have been residents for many years, it may be thought rigorous—not from excess of cold (for water scarcely ever freezes, and what might be called a fall of snow is not known,)—but from damp and rains, as on an average ten months out of the year may be called rainy. Yet, though rigorous, the climate is far from unhealthy; and there are no



peculiar diseases. The people in appearance are like Northern Europeans—fine, manly, athletic, robust, and fresh-coloured. On landing, a stranger is struck indeed with the fair and rosy-looking complexions of the inhabitants, particularly of the women and children, with whom light flaxen hair is the prevailing colour. Were it not for the narrow, dirty streets, or rather lanes, and small wooden houses, one might even imagine one's self in an English village. What speaks much both as to the healthiness of the climate and the integrity of its inhabitants, is the circumstance that among the whole community there is neither a medical man nor a lawyer. An American gentleman of the profession of *Æsculapius* came to St. Carlos as a practitioner; but finding that he was not likely to obtain employment, he gave it up, and turned farmer; and when we were there he was living some twenty leagues off, cultivating the land which had been granted him gratis by the governor. A lawyer they only know by name. A supreme judge has been appointed since 1831; but there is no court-house, and he told me that since his arrival he had not once had occasion to use his calling. There is a prison, and the secretary to the government assured me that, during the seven years he had been in the island, not one person had ever been confined in it. While we were there, however, it was tenanted by fifty galley-slaves sent from Valparaiso, as the government did not wish the building to be unoccupied; but the inhabitants were so shocked at these men being sent, that they requested the governor would not allow them to go about the town to sweep the streets, or be employed on public buildings, which they were intended to do; offering rather to supply the requisite number of workmen from among themselves without any charge; and they actually built a wall around the prison to enable the convicts to take exercise, beyond which wall they never appeared. There is not a slave in the island, and but one black man, who is considered quite a novelty whenever he makes his appearance in the towns.

*Productions.*—These consist principally of wheat, barley, potatoes, all sorts of European vegetables, and fruits, the latter in great quantity, as apples and pears. According to the tithes (which are always taken in kind), the annual productions amount to

49,345 fanegas (Spanish) of wheat.

10,400 ditto of barley.

206,200 ditto of potatoes.

In some years as many as 8000 fanegas of wheat have been exported from the island; but this ought not to be considered a general part of its commerce. Wheat only yields from five to seven for one. But as an article of exportation in the way of food, potatoes ought to be, and might easily be exported to any extent, being very abundant, and of excellent quality. Oats and other grain are also

produced, but in small quantities, and only in a few spots. There are abundance of trees, but as the different qualities on the island have not been ascertained, I could get no account of them. Vast quantities of plank are, however, exported, both of bastard cedar and a species of fir, of which planks two feet wide are sent out to the amount annually of 232,777. Near the coast small trees are also found which make good spars for masting small vessels. For the productions of the soil, and animals, see Table D. The soil is rich, though never manured; it consists of dark mould and fine loam upon chalk: fruit-trees flourish astonishingly; and I never saw finer peas, beans, cabbages, or cauliflowers. The principal beverage is cider made from good apples, and when bottled and kept a short time, it is so strong, that a stranger must be careful how he indulges in it. It is like champagne, but stronger, and of a very fattening quality. I was informed that the healthy appearance of the natives was attributed both to the climate and the cider. Spirits are not known to the lower orders, and seldom can be purchased. Wine is never seen, and the government has placed so high a duty on it that it cannot be purchased, by which means the morals of the people are preserved. They are in general shrewd, clever, and most courteous to strangers. They still bear a strong good feeling towards the mother-country, and do not despair of again returning under her sway. It will be remembered that Chiloë was the last possession held by Spain in the Pacific, and in two severe actions defeated and drove the patriots off. One expedition, under Lord Cochrane, was repulsed with great loss; and the fort of Aguy, with only sixty artillerymen (old Spaniards), successfully defended itself against his Lordship in person with 1500 men. It was at length taken by Admiral Blanco and a host of gun-boats, frigates, and sloops; but they would not then have succeeded had not bribery and treachery come to their aid. This was seven years ago. Shortly after its capture, several attempts were made to retake it by a revolution; and they succeeded, and sent the military governor and all the regular troops off the island. But the mother-country not being able to afford them relief, they were induced to accept the terms offered them by the government of Chili, viz. to be governed by a civil governor from the island, and to protect themselves by their own militia, which is their present state. Most of the king's troops have remained in the island, and many officers flocked there at the disbanding of the king's forces in the other provinces.

*Principal Exports.*—These are planks, annually amounting to 260,908; hams, 7,800; dozens of brooms, 44; hides, 237. The value of the above, taken altogether, may be rated at 24,800 dollars: besides which, quantities of woollen cloths, such as ponchos, are annually exported; but as every house has its loom

and weaver, no specific estimate can be formed of their number or value. A woollen poncho is worth from three to ten dollars.

Chiloë is famed in South America for its hams, which are certainly of fine quality and high flavoured, and would be more so, were not so much economy necessary in that scarce and valuable article, salt. The island swarms with hogs, which are domesticated and live generally in the houses; and it is not unusual to see a pretty woman sitting on a stool with a favourite little pig in her lap; others will have a lamb or a fowl; all have some pet; and I remarked that the generality of the people are kind to animals. Poultry are in abundance; ducks were first introduced about two years since; and as they are not much approved of for eating, they have wonderfully multiplied.

*Clergy.*—There are but four rectories, which are those of San Carlos, Calbuco, Achaò, and Castro. The one of San Carlos comprehends the districts of San Carlos, Chacao, and Caremapo, containing seventeen chapels; Calbuco comprehends the district of the same name, and has fifteen chapels; Achaò comprehends the districts of Quinchao, Quenac, and Dalcabue, with twenty-six chapels; and Castro comprehends the districts of Castro, Chonchi, and Lemuy, with thirty-two chapels. There are four parochial churches, one in each of the following towns, San Carlos, Calbuco, Achaò, and Castro; besides which there are minor churches, one in each of the principal towns of the remaining districts; and scattered over the island there are, besides those enumerated, eighty small temples or temporary chapels, badly built, none of them possessing any of the requisites for performing divine worship according to the Catholic religion; so that when mass is to be performed, the priests bring what is required with them. Besides the above there are two more churches; one of the order of San Jeronimo, at San Carlos; the other which belonged formerly to the Jesuits at Castro; and there were also two others belonging to the Mendicant order of St. Francisco and La Mercede, but these are now a heap of ruins.

At present, in the whole province, there are but nine beneficed priests, a vicar and rector of Achaò, two rectors of Calbuco and Castro, which are secular, a rector of San Carlos, of the regular clergy, and five others. It will be seen that, considering the number of inhabitants, there is a very unequal proportion of clergy, both as to the number of souls and places of worship.

*Education.*—In 1832, the number of schools in the island was 31, which educated 1271 youths, as will be seen by the Table C. There has been, however, a great falling off, both as to number of schools and pupils, for in the year 1829 there existed 90 schools, which educated 3847 boys. They belong to the state, and the masters are paid by the Government, at the rate of 300

dollars annually. By an order of Congress, no corporal punishment should be inflicted, which, however, some of the masters assured me was not attended to.

*Government, Revenue, &c.*—The civil, political, and administrative government of the province is exercised by an intendente or civil governor, who is supreme, and by the commander of the forces, either in person or by deputies; the latter governing in their respective districts. There is one feature in the government of Chiloe that does not exist in any other part of the South American states. To the southward of the island reside a number of Indians, who are governed by two caciques, holding their authority from the head governor of San Carlos, and they rule by their own laws, as I understood, with great justice: the Indians are thus seldom seen in the towns, and no complaint is ever made against them.

The expenses of the government depend chiefly on the number of the garrisons employed; and as at present not more than one company of artillery is paid by the state, they are necessarily trifling. Perhaps the whole cost of the government, including repairs of forts and public buildings, &c., does not at present amount to more than from 30,000 to 40,000 dollars a year.

The principal revenue consists of a tax to the extent of a tenth of all produce, which is farmed out annually, and yields from 8000 to 9000 dollars. As there is no money current, the farmer collects the revenue in kind. The export duties amounted in 1832 to 1374 dollars and 1 real (5*d.*): the import duties amounted to 2276 dollars; the latter was derived from 26 vessels, foreign and national. The revenue of the post-office and duties on various merchandise amounted, in the same year, to 4300 dollars, making a duty paid to government, on the exports and imports alone, amounting to 4950 dollars.

The land in this province, not including that which is not inhabited, and which may be considered at nine-tenths, is divided into numerous small possessions, so that each father of a family is the possessor of some portion of the soil; but there is not an individual in the island who has possession of land of the value of 1000 dollars, although perhaps it may be some miles in extent; and only two or three are valued above 500 dollars. This depreciation of land is in consequence of the few inhabitants in proportion to the soil. In the year 1829, the government commenced putting in force the laws of the constitution made in June, 1823, securing to the Indians perpetual and undisturbed possession of the lands actually possessed by them: to accomplish which surveyors are still employed marking out and measuring each individual's possessions, and marking out and defining the boundaries of those lands in portions which have no actual possessors, in order to their being sold for the benefit of the state. The

result of these operations in the five districts where land has already been portioned out, viz. Dalcahue, Quenac, Quinchao, Lemuy, and Castro, has been as follows :—

	No. of Spanish Squares.
Possessions confirmed to the Indians . . . .	10,765
Remaining to the State . . . . .	2,002
Total . . . . .	12,767

The value of the squares of land belonging to the state is estimated at about 5,000 dollars.

*Mines.*—As yet no mines have been discovered in these islands ; but the numerous streams that run into the sea are strongly impregnated with mineral substances. Some have a copperish taste, while others, pure and limpid, appear to be impregnated with carbonate of iron. In several parts traces of coal are to be found, and I have no doubt that some future period will disclose many valuable resources at present unknown.

*Natural History.*—The island of Chiloe is well worthy the attention of a naturalist or botanist, who would be amply repaid for taking a trip to this delightful spot. It abounds in insects, butterflies, and birds, very choice and rare, many not being known in other parts of the continent of South America. I shall mention one curious bird, called in Chiloe canguena, which is only to be found here. I succeeded in procuring four specimens of it, with the hope of introducing them into England. They partake in appearance and formation of the duck, goose, guinea fowl, and, in plumage, of the partridge (red-legged) and pheasant. In size they are nearest the guinea fowl ; and although web-footed, they do not take the water, but are constantly dipping their feet in small pools to prevent the web of the feet from cracking. Their legs are black, and the breast is marked like the red-legged partridge. The belly is of a light brown ; the back like a hen pheasant ; while the neck resembles the guinea fowl, the upper part being marked not unlike that bird. The head, with a black beak, is exactly that of a Bengal goose, but with a remarkably fine eye. When caught young, they are easily domesticated, and live with other poultry. Their flesh partakes much of the flavour of the pheasant, but not so dry. Those I procured were given me by the Governor, and were taken from his poultry-yard. I lost them one by one during a severe illness on my passage home, in consequence of not being able to attend personally, which I previously did, to see that they had water twice a day to paddle their feet in. This not having been attended to, their webs split, caused sores, and they died in a few hours. What I regretted also was, that, on my recovery, I discovered that, as they died, their skins had been committed to the deep. One I have brought home, but I fear it is not in so perfect

a state as to give a just idea of the animal ; it is, however, in the hands of a skilful naturalist.

Although the coasts of Chiloe abound in shell-fish, I could not procure any shells of value, except a few beautiful chitons, as they have here been found. I made anxious search, in the hope of finding one with nine scales or divisions, but I did not succeed, although I employed several natives in the search, and offered a reward of twenty dollars to whoever would bring me one. I however got one of seven divisions, which is also rare. When the Beagle was here, an officer on board procured one of nine. Eight is the most common number.

*General Society.*—Before taking leave of Chiloe and its inhabitants, I must add a few remarks as to the general state of society and the good disposition of all classes. Murders, robbery, or persons being in debt, are never heard of ; drunkenness is only known or seen when European vessels are in port : not a private dwelling in the towns or country has a lock on the doors ; even the custom-house is only secured by a padlock, attached by two staples fastened on the outside, which might easily be drawn or broken :—good faith towards each other is thus a prevailing quality. They have no markets : when an individual has any thing, such as provisions, to dispose of (and all have their regular customers), he goes to his neighbours, and should no person be at home, he knows what is required for the inmates, and leaves it, paying himself, by barter, in indigo, pepper, salt, &c., which he knows where to look for ; and as every article of consumption has its regular value, there is no fear of his acting unfairly, or taking more than his due. I have often witnessed people arrive from the country with poultry or eggs to dispose of, and offer them for sale at the house of the captain of the port. The first question asked is, What do you sell for, aunil (indigo) or money ? should the vender answer, for money (which is rare), he is sent away ; but if for indigo, the scales are produced, and as many ounces of that article are weighed out as correspond to the value of what is to be purchased. Indigo is valued at two reals (about ten-pence English) the ounce, and is purchased at Valparaiso, wholesale, at half that amount. There is also a curious practice among those from the country who bring milk, butter, &c. to the town of St. Carlos. At the extremity of the bay, and opposite the town, is a river that runs up about forty miles to the village of Cacotree ; from which they come to St. Carlos in large boats, and their passage is defrayed as follows. The owner of these boats may have a few goods to transport, but the boat is too large to manage by himself, he therefore places his goods in the bottom, cuts a stout twig which he erects as a mast, and prepares a smaller one for a yard, which he places across the gunwale.

Presently arrive several natives, with their butter, &c. ; they step into the boat, and deliver at the same time their ponchos or cloaks to the owner, who, with a sort of rush, laces them altogether ; and when he has collected about a dozen, they are bent on to the yard and used as a sail. They then bend their course across the bay to St. Carlos ; where, on landing, each retakes his cloak till the evening, when they return by the same means. This is the payment for their passage to and fro.

The inhabitants are very cheerful, and appear the happiest race I ever beheld. Their amusements, high and low, consist in dancing to a guitar, always accompanied by the voice ; and, with chicha and cider from apples, they will dance for ever. The females, almost without exception, sing well ; their figures also are good, and, accustomed to dance from their infancy, they would not discredit the best European ball-room. All are passionately attached to music ; and it was pleasing to hear some of Rossini's best operas sung to pianos, of which there were several in St. Carlos, and well performed, both vocally and instrumentally.

We experienced the greatest possible attention from all classes, and each seemed to vie with the other in marking the friendly feeling they bore towards us and our nation. The Governor's politeness and attention I can never cease to remember ; as also the politeness of the chief secretary, Sr. Ferulas, who is a very intelligent person, speaking various languages. He was formerly secretary to the present King of Sweden, but was obliged to fly his country from political causes. He is, in fact, considered the governor of the island, as the actual governor is a native of St. Carlos, and was never absent from the island. We parted with all our good friends with much regret.





TABLE B.  
*Showing the Military Forces composed of Militia, and the different Districts that furnish them.*

Districts and Battalions.	Companies.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Sergeants.		Drummers and Fifers.	Corporals.		Soldiers.	Total.	Lieut. Colonels Commanding.	Adjutants.	Standards Bearer.	Remarks.
					First Class.	Second Class.		First Class.	Second Class.						
Batt.															
St. Carlos & Chacao	8	8	7	16	8	32	..	49	50	608	757	1	1	1	
Calbuco . . . 2	9	5	6	13	9	34	23	54	54	927	1011	2	1	1	
Dalcabue . . . 3	8	6	9	15	8	21	32	40	35	583	719	3	1	2	
Quenac . . . 4	6	3	4	10	6	16	7	31	31	381	472	4	0	..	
Quinchao . . . { 5	6	5	8	11	6	20	3	27	31	402	499	5	0	1	
Quinchao . . . { 6	8	5	11	17	9	37	..	54	53	498	651	6	1	1	
Lemuy . . . . 7	8	6	8	16	8	32	23	51	51	721	891	7	1	2	
Chonchi . . . . 8	9	8	8	16	7	22	25	49	45	598	752	8	1	1	
Castro . . . . { 9	8	8	10	16	8	32	1	51	51	723	866	9	1	2	
Castro . . . . { 10	7	5	9	15	8	24	20	41	44	360	597	10	1	2	
Squadrons Cavalry	1	2	1	3	2	6	4	10	10	78	110	1	1	..	The two squadrons of Cavalry are not efficient, not having as yet horses belonging to them, or arms.
Do. at Maulin	2	1	2	4	3	5	..	9	9	108	134	2	1	..	
Total . . . .	81	61	85	152	82	281	138	466	464	5987	7459	..	10	9	12

TABLE C.

*Showing the Number of Schools in the Island of Chiloe, the Number of Youths educated, and where situated.*

Towns and Divisions.	No. of Schools.	No. of Youths.	Remarks.
St. Carlos . . .	1	70	One School in the capital (St. Carlos).
Chacao . . . .	2	40	One in Chacao, the other in Caulin.
Caremapo . . .	2	115	{ One in Caremapo, the other in Maulin (latter on the continent).
Dalcahue . . .	3	208	One in Dalcahue, Jincane, and San Juan.
Quenac . . . .	4	50	Two in Quenac, one in Alao, and one in Apiar.
Calcubo . . . .	"	"	" "
Quinchao . . .	"	"	" "
Lemuy . . . .	3	120	{ One in each of the Towns " of Puqueldon, Alda Chiloe, and Hielmac.
Chonchi . . . .	6	305	One in Chonchi, and different other parishes.
Castro . . . . .	10	363	{ These are situated in Yutry Castro, Nexion, Putëman, Curague, Llansson, and Quitgmeo.
Total . . .	31	1271	

*Number of Vessels, with their Tonnage, which have entered the Port of St. Carlos between the Years 1827 and 1831.*

Years.	National Vessels.	Tonnage.	Foreign Vessels.	Tonnage.	Total.
1827	15	1572	17	2588	32
1828	15	2081	14	2603	29
1829	27	3485	10	1028	37
1830	19	3617	5	862	24
1831	17	1938	3	670	20
Total .	93	12,693	49	7751	142

TABLE D.

Districts or Towns.	Annual Productions.				Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Goats.	Mules.	Asses.	Coasting Boats.	Remarks.
	Fs. of Wheat.	Fs. of Barley.	Fs. of Potatoes.	Botegas* of Cider.									
St. Carlos .	1,130	..	8,250	160	320	770	1,700	500	750	10	3	50	* A botega is a
Caremapo .	1,300	..	3,350	300	300	1,200	550	500	45	..	..	10	Spanish measure
Chacao .	965	..	5,850	500	220	730	2,870	500	800	..	..	20	holding 60 quarts
Calbuco .	4,500	6,000	30,000	1,900	600	2,000	9,000	4,500	600	..	..	1,000	English.
Dalcabue .	5,000	1,000	10,500	4,000	350	600	4,500	1,000	500	..	..	200	
Quenac .	3,000	500	10,750	1,800	150	250	6,000	3,000	400	..	..	30	The wheat, bar-
Lemuy .	8,050	1,500	22,500	3,000	650	150	12,000	4,000	350	..	..	28	ley, and potatoes
Chonchi .	6,000	500	1,500	1,000	1,800	1,000	14,000	5,000	300	..	..	17	are given in Spa-
Castro .	8,900	500	10,000	10,000	1,370	1,610	8,000	3,100	1,100	..	..	90	nish fanegas.
Quinchao .	10,500	400	26,000	7,000	740	500	14,000	6,000	400	..	..	45	
Totals	49,345	10,400	206,200	27,660	6,500	8,810	72,620	28,100	5,245	10	3	1,490	